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as he was in tongue, yet philosopher in heart. But reflecting that he should not be neglected, but would be sure to obtain help from on high, if he were to contribute his own part, and what was according to his ability, he kept reading on.

"Therefore, the Lord of mercy, beholding his earnest desires, neglected him not, nor left him unprovided for, but sent him a teacher directly.—*King*, p. 31. 35. *Hom. on Genesis*, ch. xiii. *Tom. iv.* p. 349.

"Observe you now what an advantage it is to apply to the reading of the Divine Scriptures with diligence and earnestness. For this was the reason why I brought before you the narrative concerning this barbarian, that there may be no one among us who would feel ashamed to imitate the example of the Ethiopian, the eunuch, that would not even on a journey neglect the reading of them. For that barbarian is fit to become teacher of us all, whether we be of those who have chosen a private life, or of the number of them that pursue military affairs, and live in pomp and grandeur—and, once for all, fit to teach every body, not men only, but women too, as being constantly at home—aye, and those too, who follow the profession of monks, that all people may understand that there is no season unsuited to the perusal of the Divine oracles, but that it is possible, not only at home, but likewise when we move about in public, or pursue our journey, or are in the midst of many persons around us, or are involved in business—to be still occupied with them, in order that when we contribute what is sought on our part, we may speedily obtain the help of one to guide us. For the Lord, seeing our concern about spiritual things, will not disregard us, but will afford us the illumination [that cometh down] from on high, and enlighten our understandings.—*King*, p. 36., *Op.*, *Tom. iv.* 349.

The Holy Scriptures are the door into Christ's Sheepfold.—He that useth them not, but entereth in by some other mode is a thief.

"First, he shows who is the deceiver and the thief, characterizing him thus from the Scriptures, and saying—'Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.' Observe the tokens of the thief. First, that he doth not come in openly. Secondly, that [he entereth] not in the way of the Scriptures; for this is what is implied in, *not by the door*. Herein he points at both such of these as were before him, and such as were to be after him, Antichrist, and the false Christs, and Judas, and Theudas, and any other such, if such there have been.

"And appropriately enough hath he called the Scriptures a door; for they lead us to God, and open to us the way of acquaintance with God. They make the sheep. They guard them, and exclude the wolves from liberty to enter. Like some well secured door, [the Scripture] stops the way of ingress against heretics, placing us in all the security that we could wish for, and not allowing us to be deceived into error. Nor shall we, so long as we open not this [door] improperly, be easily overcome by our enemies. By means of it we shall be able to distinguish all, both such as are shepherds, and such as are not.

"And what means, *into the sheepfold*? To the sheen, and the care of providing for them; for he that useth not the Scriptures, but climbeth up some other way, that is, cutting out for himself a different road, and not using the legalized one, *he is a thief*.

"Here again you see him exhibiting agreement with the Father, in thus bringing forward the Scriptures for public use. To this end also said He unto the Jews, '*Search the Scriptures*.' And he adduced Moses publicly among them, and cited him as a witness, and all the prophets likewise. For '*all they*,' saith he, '*that have heard the prophets, shall come unto me*.' And '*if ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me*.' And here he suggested the same view metaphorically, by the use of words, '*climbeth up some other way*,' pointing at the Scribes, who taught for doctrines the commandments of men, and were transgressors of the law; as he himself also intimated in that reproach which He addressed to them, saying, '*None of you keepeth the law*.' Well, too, did he make use of the expression '*climbeth up*,' and not '*cometh in*,' as describing the act of a thief attempting to get over the wall, and engaged in a procedure, each step of which is accompanied with peril.—*King* p. 65 (*Op.*, *Tom. viii.* p. 346).

If any of our readers should imagine that the passages cited from Chrysostom are opposed to the teaching of the Church of Rome, or that the saint may have even had a sly reference to that church when speaking of the thief who entered not by the door of the holy Scriptures, but used some other way of access, we would beg such a reader to dismiss from his mind an impression founded only on the conduct of some modern writers in the Romish communion, but inconsistent with the teaching and practice of the ancient Church of Rome. To that Church we owe the translation of Scripture which has stood its ground the longest, and has occupied the greatest extent of territory, we mean, the Vulgate translation into Latin. This translation was, of course, not made for the benefit of those who had learning enough to read the Scriptures in the original language in which they were written; it must have been intended for the unlearned members of the Western Church, who had Latin then for their common language. And no doubt the learned men who translated the Bible out of Greek and Hebrew into Latin, would equally, and for the same reason, have translated it into French, or English, or Irish, if any of these had happened to be the language spoken by unlearned men in Italy in their day. And since it is a boast of the Church of Rome that her principles are unchangeable, our Catholic friends ought not to allow themselves to give credit to any of their communion who would endeavour to persuade them that the freest circulation of the Scriptures is opposed to the principles of their Church.

FARMING OPERATIONS FOR OCTOBER.

(From the Irish Farmers' Gazette.)

OCTOBER should be the principal month for sowing wheat; if on naked fallow, properly and timely prepared last month would be better, when the land is sufficiently moist; but after clover, beans, peas, early potatoes, or vetches, the present month will be most suitable. Early sowing insures an early harvest, produces a well-harvested, bright, and plump grain, and prevents the losses sustained by late harvests, and a tempestuous autumnal equinox. If sown of a naked fallow, the furrow should be from four to six weeks old, at least, to allow of sufficient consolidation; if after clover, it should be ploughed down for a fortnight, at least, to allow the furrows to close, consolidate, and the first fermentation of the rotting green clover to be over. It is now generally admitted to be advantageous to the after-crop that the clover be eaten down short, or cut close, before being ploughed in; if after peas, beans, vetches, or potatoes—provided the land has been well manured for those crops—no other preparation is necessary, than to plough up with a neat, close furrow, with a well-raised arass, in broad sets, to give sufficient cover to the seed, if the land be dry enough to sow under the harrow; or if in narrow ridges, the seed to be lightly harrowed in, fresh mould raised from the furrows by the drill-grubber or furrow-plough, and finished by the shovel. Procure the seed as far from home as possible, and from an earlier soil than that to be sown. It should be of the present year's growth, well harvested, firm, and plump; and let no pains be spared in cleaning it from all weed seeds, in the first instance, and then pick out any mixtures, so that the sample may be pure of its kind; avoiding smutted, rusted, or mildewed samples.

Steeping.—The necessity of steeping wheat, as a preventive of smut and other fungoid diseases, has been so well established that it is not now necessary to recapitulate them. Those most effective are as follow:—Make a brine of salt and water, strong enough to float an egg, and of sufficient quantity to stand in the vessel about six inches higher than the seed; dissolve and add to the brine half a pound of sulphate of copper (bluestone) to every twenty tones of seed to be steeped, pour in the seed and let it stand forty-eight hours, frequently stirring it, and removing such seeds, from time to time, as may be found floating; then lift the seed, and set it to drain in a sieve, and, when drained, dry it well, by mixing it with some dry, finely-slaked lime; it should be mixed so thoroughly that each seed may be coated over with lime, and then passed through a sieve, which will prevent any two seeds sticking together. It is then fit for sowing, and should not be heaped together for any length of time, lest it heat; and should unsuitable weather set in, it should be spread thinly on a dry floor, and turned over daily.

Dr. Steel, now secretary to the Royal Dublin Society, made experiments, in 1850, on the smut in wheat, and discovered the following excellent steep:—Chloride of lime 1lb., water 1 gallon; mix well together, stir it frequently for an hour, and then let it stand for a short time, draw off the clean solution, and in this steep the seed for two hours; it is then taken out, dried, and sown.

Sowing.—The modes are—First, broadcast, the most simple and the most common; in this way the land may be ploughed first in broad sets, the seed sown and harrowed in; or the land may be properly prepared, harrowed, the seed sown and ploughed in, with a light furrow, in wide sets, or in narrow ridges of about six furrows—the latter is a favourite method in Ireland, and also a good one. In some districts the land is ploughed into narrow ridges first, and after a stroke of the harrow, the seed sown, then well harrowed, and the covering finished from the furrows by the aid of a furrow-plough or drill-grubber, to raise fresh mould enough, and spread with the shovel; or the seed may be drilled, in continuous rows, with a drill-machine, after the land has been properly pulverized, and laid level with the harrows, or by ribbing with the common plough. By the latter mode the land is first ribbed, the seed sown broadcast, which falls into the open drills, and then harrowed, first lengthways with the open drills, and then lightly across. The seed comes up in drills, and is an excellent mode when the weather and the state of the land is suitable. Another mode is by dibbling, or dropping the seed in holes made by hand or machines constructed for the purpose; by this plan a great saving in seed is made, and many experiments go to prove it very productive; but in our climate the land is seldom found in a proper state to practice it on the great scale. Sowing wheat, or other corn crops, in drills has many advantages over the other modes. It gives facility of keeping the land clean, by either the hand or horse-hoe; air and light are more equally distributed through the crop, and at harvest time the work may be more equally distributed on the reapers, and there is a certainty of the work being more evenly and cleanly executed; and if to be laid down with clovers and grass seeds, the advantages are greater still, as the latter, instead of being smothered up and often destroyed almost as soon as they vegetate, have abundance of light and free air till they get perfectly established.

Winter Vetches, to stand the winter, should be sown some time this month, the earlier the better; and to insure productive crops a liberal dressing of manure will be necessary. For details see the operations for last month.

Winter Dun Oats should be sown early, not later than

the middle of the month, if possible; but as dry weather when sowing is of the utmost consequence to the safety of this crop, it should be taken advantage of in getting it in, either earlier or later.

Bere and Rye, if not sown previously, should be sown without loss of time.

Beans.—Russian beans should be sown by the middle of this month, in well-cleaned, deeply-ploughed, and well-manured land; the crop harvests early, and is an excellent preparation for wheat. This is also the best time to sow Mazagan beans.

Peas.—In land sufficiently dry and warm, a breadth of peas may be sown; but for a general crop, in most soils, early spring sowing is to be preferred.

Cabbages for use the latter end of spring and early summer, should be finally planted out this month; it is important that this crop should have time to make fresh roots, and get thoroughly established, before vegetation ceases; therefore, if a suitable breadth cannot be accomplished this month, it will be rather late next, and had better be put off till the first open weather in spring. The land should be well pulverized, dry, or well drained, and well manured.

Potatoes have lately suffered, and that heavily, in some places, particularly the Kemps; but the accounts are favourable in most districts regarding the safety of those called Protestants, or Scotch Downs, which are generally considered identical. Kemps taken up and either pitted or stored in houses, during the last month, though clean and free from disease, have rapidly become tainted. The present cool weather is favourable to their preservation. When taken up, keeping them dry and cool is of the first importance, and dry lofts will be the best place to store them; in pits, and on damp, ill-ventilated floors, on the ground floor, they decay rapidly. But care should be taken to cover them with dry litter, to exclude the light from those intended for table use, otherwise they will become green and ill-flavoured; those for seed are the better of being exposed. If lofts cannot be spared, the best plan will be to prepare beds of dry land, as if for planting, and pack the potatoes over it closely, but as little in contact as possible, and cover them up with six or eight inches of earth, to exclude air and frost. In this way we have kept them safe till the spring every year since the first great failure, and a rood of ground will contain the produce of several acres. Mixing peat-charcoal, or dry peat-mould mixed with lime, amongst the potatoes in store will have the most beneficial effect. If either of those modes are unattainable, and that the land is not wanted for immediate use, it will be better to let the crop lie in the land, first removing the haulm, and covering with fresh earth, and dig them out as wanted. If pits must be adopted, they should be well thatched with straw only, for some time, to exclude rain and frost, and not put together in such quantities as to endanger heating; or if straw cannot be had, cover very lightly with earth. We strongly recommend planting to proceed contemporaneously with the lifting; in dry land they may be planted in drills, but as we find their safety depends on the free escape of the watery element, we strongly recommend the *lazy-bed* system for potato culture.

Chicory.—By the end of this month the chicory roots will be sufficiently matured for lifting. When lifted, they should be carted to a convenient washing place, washed clean, sliced and kiln-dried.

Parsnips and Carrots should be lifted and stored when the leaves begin to get discoloured; store them in heaps three or four feet wide and as many high, bringing them to a point at top, and thatch well with straw, to keep out rain and frost; some fine dry sand or dry turf-mould will keep them fresh and sound. Parsnips for table use are best left in the ground, and lifted as required.

Swedes and Mangels should be lifted and stored in a similar manner, in dry weather, as soon as ripe, which may be from the middle to the end of the month, or as soon as frost threatens. The heaps may be made six or seven feet wide, and as many high. Some brushwood laid in in layers, as the heaps are building, will be of service in preventing the heaps from tumbling down, and facilitate the thatching. If the weather be mild these roots may continue growing, or commence a new growth; but as the increase in size at such a period is chiefly watery fluid, and, from the absence of sun to elaborate the more nutritive components, the increased size is found, from experience and analysis, not to compensate for the deterioration of the more nutritive elements, and the keeping properties of the roots much injured, so that early lifting is to be recommended.

Stall-Feeding.—The cattle intended for stalls should now be housed, as the nights are getting long and cold, and the herbage weak and watery; so that by leaving them longer out, they would be rather losing than improving in condition. After housing, they should have plenty of free air, lest they perspire too much, and get cold; and let them have but moderate supplies of green food or roots in the beginning, to avoid scouring.

Milk Cows will require some extra assistance henceforth to keep them up as much as possible to their usual quantum of milk, or it will rapidly decrease. Grains, cabbages, turnips, mangel, leaves, &c., will now be in requisition, and well paid for in this way.

Store Cattle may still lay out, but should have shelter and dry lying at night.